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Fig. 8. *Salvinia Reusii* Ettingsh. l. c. *f. 21.*

Fig. 9. *Salvinia aquensis* Sap. Ann. Sci. Nat. 7e Ser. Bot. 7 : *pl. 2, f. 1.*

Fig. 10. *Salvinia attenuata* Lesq. Tert. Fl. *pl. 64, f. 14.*

Fig. 11. *Salvinia cyclophylla* Lesq. Tert. Fl. *pl. 5, f. 10.*

Fig. 12. *Salvinia Alleni* Lesq. Cret. & Tert. Fl. *pl. 21, f. 11.*

Fig. 13. *Salvinia reticulata* (Ettingsh. in part) Heer, Sitzb. K. Akad. Wiss. Wien, 11 : *pl. 4, f. 5.*

Figs. 14, 14*a*, 15. *Salvinia elliptica* Newb. (*f. 14a*=nat. size × 2).

On a Species of Helianthemum not recognized in our Text-Books.

By Eugene P. Bicknell.

Although but one species of *Helianthemum* is recognized in the flora of the Eastern States north of New Jersey, I am fully satisfied that two species inhabit the region, closely related species, it is true, but, as I shall hope to show, perfectly distinct plants. Singularly enough, the more common of these plants is the one which has been overlooked, at least the less common plant, as I have encountered the two about New York, is unmistakably the one mainly intended by our text-books under the name *H. Canadense* Michx., though in some descriptions it is evident that the two plants have been confused.

With recent writers the name *H. Canadense* Michx. has given place to *H. majus* (L.), B. S. P., the latter name being clearly available under the belief which has all along been entertained that there existed but a single Eastern species of the genus. Now, however, that a second species presents itself to be reckoned with, the question of the availability of the name *majus* revives under an entirely new aspect. Indeed there would seem to be a fair probability that the name *Canadense* will be found to hold for the plant of our text-books, and that the name *majus* will be available for the species here brought forward. This view is perhaps fairly inferable from the following considerations: It is, of course, well understood that the apetalous state of a *Helianthemum* was by Linnæus mistaken for a *Lechea* and named by him *Lechea major.* This name having priority in "Species Plantarum" over *Cistus Canadensis,* which it has always been taught was merely the earlier flowering stage of the same plant, has been adopted for the supposed single species of *Helianthemum* inhabiting the "Canada" of that day. As a matter of fact, however, the apetalous state of true *H. Canadense* Michx., as here defined, does not closely resemble a *Lechea*, while the corresponding state of the newly recognized species is, in a marked degree, suggestive of a plant of that genus. Indeed, I have only lately, while searching for the dead winter stems of the *Helianthemum*, mistaken them for those of *Lechea major* Michx., and at first passed them by, an oversight which no one, I think, would be likely to commit in the case of true *H. Canadense*. It would appear, therefore, not at all improbable that the *Helianthemum* described by Linnæus as *Lechea major* was in reality the plant here in view, and that his *Cistus Canadensis* was after all a different plant. An examination of the type specimens in the Linnæan herbarium can alone settle the question, and may prove that the plant here called *majus* requires a different name; but for the purpose of more easily handling the plants in this note, I adopt provisionally the name *H. majus* (L.), for the newly recognized plant, reserving the name *H. Canadense* for our well-known Eastern species.

HELIANTHEMUM CANADENSE (L.) Michx.

From three inches to, rarely, two feet high, the primary flowers borne at a height of from four to twelve inches; erect, or occasionally very low and a little depressed; branches few, slender, often somewhat flexuous, commonly several inches long, and sometimes reaching a length of ten inches, simple or again branched; stem and branches at first pale, becoming reddish or purplish with age, loosely pubescent, or weakly hirsute with irregularly spreading stellate hairs, becoming hoary with close pubescence above, glabrate when old; leaves from near the base of the stem, on very short petioles, alternate narrowly oblong, or somewhat oblanceolate, obtuse, or sometimes acute, averaging less than an inch long by 3″ wide, an extreme size being 15″ x 4″, margins at length revolute; below hoary with stellate pubescence, green above but clothed with short stellate hairs, the upper surface becoming harsh and scabrous; primary flower large, solitary, at first sub-terminal, but subsequent development of the plant leaves it in the axil of a branch or in the angle of the widely bifurcated stem, where, later in the season, the remains of the capsule may be found; occasionally a second solitary flower is produced some distance above the first; pedicel of the flower slender, 2″ to 6″ long; calyx finely pubescent and more or less loosely pilose; narrow outer sepals much shorter than the inner;

flower large, bright yellow, 9″–15″ broad; capsule 3″ to 4″ long, ovoid, or obovoid, rounded above; apetalous flowers borne at short intervals along the branches, either singly or in peduncled clusters, which are sometimes closer and more numerously flowered above, but never closely aggregated; outer sepals very short and appressed, or rudimentary; fruiting calyx depressed-globose; capsule globose-triangular, at full maturity spreading 1½″ to 2″ broad (late in the season some terminal flowers may be imperfectly petaliferous, producing capsules which spread 3″), mostly three to many seeded; seeds reddish brown, finely and evenly papillose, the papillæ prominent under the microscope and often disposed in regular lines.

HELIANTHEMUM MAJUS (L.).

Taller, stouter and stricter than *H. Canadense*, from one to two feet high; branches more numerous, simple, much shorter, and never at all flexuous, commonly but one to two inches long, often less, only exceptionally reaching a length of four inches; entire plant more hoary canescent than in *Canadense*, with finer and closer stellate pubescence, especially on the primary inflorescence, and without the scattering of longer looser hairs usually seen in that species; more closely leafy, the leaves less spreading, frequently sub-opposite, or even sub-verticillate, on the stem; longer and relatively narrower, more tapering at base and apex, and on slightly longer petioles, the strong tendency to revolute margins seen in *Canadense* scarcely manifest; furthermore, the leaves are thicker and of softer texture, and wilt soon after being gathered, which is not the case with the stiffer and harsher leaves of the contrasted plant; stem reddish from the first, and early naked for several inches at the base; primary petaliferous flowers pale yellow, smaller than in *Canadense*, several to many (5 to 12), bracteolate in one to three slender cymose racemes, commonly 1½ inches long, terminating the simple stem, the axillary branches developing later but rarely overtopping the primary inflorescence; sepals densely downy canescent or softly pubescent, smaller and less acute than in *Canadense*, the narrow outer sepals as long as the inner or nearly so, instead of much shorter; capsules 1½″ to 2″ long, conspicuously triangular, broadly ovate and abruptly short pointed; clusters of apetalous flowers very short peduncled, appearing sessile, somewhat separated and mostly two to several-flowered low on the branches, above becoming more approximate and compound, and aggregated into dense, oblong, many-flowered, leafy heads terminating the short branches; frequently the branches are crowded with clusters of small leaves and apetalous flowers; in this condition the plant bears strongly the aspect of a *Lechea;* capsules of secondary flowers at full maturity spreading ¾″ to 1¼″, more oblong and pointed than in *Canadense*, of a deeper color and with a more polished surface, mostly one to three-seeded; seeds pale, yellowish-brown, finely and evenly reticulated, the network on the angles tending to break up into a papillose roughness.

H. Canadense I find in poor, light or sandy soil, often on or near rocks, and in partly shaded situations; *H. majus* grows in dry open ground, never on rocks or in shade, as far as I have observed. It comes into flower about the fourth week of June, two or three weeks later than *Canadense*, which, in the same neighborhood, may be found with full-sized pods before *majus* shows the first signs of flower-buds.

It should be said that these observations apply to the plants as they occur in the vicinity of New York, where also the specimens were collected from which the foregoing descriptions are drawn. The general distribution of the two plants, and their relative abundance, now become subjects of much interest in regard to which it is to be hoped that early information will be forthcoming. I may add that at York Harbor, Maine, in August last, *H. majus* was found to be a common plant over the downs near the sea, while *H. Canadense* was not met with.

RIVERDALE ON HUDSON, NEW YORK CITY.

New or little known Plants of the Southern States.

BY T. H. KEARNEY, JR.

(PLATES 206–209.)

GALIUM PARISIENSE L. Sp. Pl. 108 (1753).

Galium Anglicum Huds. Fl. Angl. Ed. 2, 69 (1778).

Abundantly naturalized in dry, sandy fields about Knoxville, Tenn. June–August.

DISPORUM MACULATUM (Buckley) Britton, Bull. Torr. Club, 15: 188 (1888).

Collected near Knoxville, Tenn. Grows in rich soil on bluffs of the Tennessee River. Also along the Emory River, near Harriman, Roane Co. April.